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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/800,740	03/16/2004	Daqing Che	PT2090001	1165
23607	7590	11/14/2005	EXAMINER	
IVOR M. HUGHES, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR, PATENT & TRADEMARK AGENTS 175 COMMERCE VALLEY DRIVE WEST SUITE 200 THORNHILL, ON L3T 7P6 CANADA				COVINGTON, RAYMOND K
				ART UNIT 1625
				PAPER NUMBER DATE MAILED: 11/14/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/800,740	CHE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Raymond Covington	1625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 July 2005.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-15 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Delarge et al US RE 30,633.

Delarge et al '633 teach that torsemide is known notwithstanding any desired form in which it might occur. See, for example, column 6 lines 30-42 example 1 section A.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC. 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious over Delarge et al US RE 30,633.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP 2141.01)

Delarge et al '633 teach that torsemide is known notwithstanding any desired form in which it might occur. See, for example, column 6 lines 30-42 example 1 section A.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP 2141.02)

Patentees differ in the isocyanate employed in the process. Isopropyl vs n-propyl.

Finding of prima facie obviousness--rational and motivation (MPEP 2142-2413)

However, in light of the close structure relationship between the isocyanates it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ other propyls. The use of somewhat different but otherwise analogous starting materials in an otherwise known process would have been obvious as the results would not have been unexpected and therefore unpatentable.

It is noted claims 1 and 3 are not limited to triethyl amine.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. How the claimed polymorphic forms are prepared is critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). Torsemide per se is known in the art and as such is not patentable over its known racemic mixture unless it possesses unexpected properties not possessed by the racemic mixture. *In re Anthony*, 162 USPQ 594, 596 (1969) and *In re Adamson* 125 USPQ 233, 234 (1960).

It has long been the practice in the chemical and pharmaceutical arts to produce compounds in the form of crystals to secure a pure product. There is no patentable distinction in the concept of a chemical compound in crystalline form over the same compound in its amorphous form. *In re Weijlard*, 69 U.S.P.Q. 86, 87 (C.C.P.A. 1946). Further, changing the

form, purity or other characteristic of an old product does not render the novel form patentable where the difference in form, purity or characteristic was inherent in or rendered obvious by the prior art. *In re Cofer*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 268 (CCPA 1966). Therefore, absent a showing of unobvious and superior properties, the instant claimed crystalline forms of known compounds would have been suggested to one skilled in the art. Additionally, since Applicant(s) are claiming a similar method of using the crystalline forms to that of the amorphous form, a showing of unobvious and superior properties in using the crystalline form for this similar method of use would also have to shown.

One skilled in the art would have been motivated to prepare different crystalline forms of known pharmaceutically useful compounds with the expectation of obtaining a pharmaceutically useful benefit, such as longer shelf life, stability, enhanced deliverability, etc. Therefore, absent a showing of unobvious and superior properties, the instant claimed crystalline forms of known compounds would have been suggested to one skilled in the art.

The compounds are of the same identical formula and as such would be expected to have the same utility. The difference, if any, may reside in there being different crystalline forms. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to prepare a different crystalline form of a known organic pharmaceutically active compound in the expectation of obtaining that very compound but with enhanced properties, e.g. improved solubility, shelf-life, improved mode of administering properties, etc. In the absence of a showing of a viable unexpected property (not just a difference in X-ray crystallography), the instant claimed invention is found obvious.

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Specifically, there is no designation as to what polymorph is prepared. It is not clear whether, for example, "polymorph III" is the intended to be recited, wherein the claims would be duplicates, or whether it is another polymorph such as form number IV etc. Clarification is required.

Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Specifically, there is no indication, for example, that polymorphs III, IV and V can be prepared simultaneously. The claims should be amended to indicate one poly morph according to supporting X-ray diffraction data.

Claims 14-15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Specifically, claim 14 encompasses 3 polymorphs, namely II, IV and V. yet, the instant claims fail to indicate which polymorph is represented or which they are involved with.

Claims 2 and 4 and 6-13 are objected to, but would be allowable if dependent on an allowed claim or made independent.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond Covington whose telephone number is (571) 272-0681. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, C. Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-0562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Raymond Covington
Examiner
Art Unit 1625


RKC


R. Desai
11/9/05